UNITED NATIONS

SECRETARIAT

ST

Distr.
GENERAL

ST/SOA/SER.G/34
1 August 1953

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

MIGRATION DIGEST NO.34

Prepared and Issued by the Division of Social Welfare
Department of Social Affairs

This Digest is issued for the internal use of the Secretariat. It is also brought to the attention of the members of the Social Commission and representative organizations co-operating with the United Nations in migration matters. The information items contained in the Digest have been collected from such sources as are available to the Division of Social Welfare. The Secretariat cannot assume responsibility for their accuracy and they are not to be considered as reflecting the official views of governments or of the Secretariat.

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ARGENTINA

34-1 Since the end of World War II, 550,000 immigrants have arrived in Argentina, fifty per cent of whom have settled in the cities. The Government has therefore limited immigration to persons willing to accept employment in agriculture or animal breeding in order to avoid the further flow of immigrants into the large cities. (Bollettino quindicinale dell'emigrazione, Milan, 10 May 1953)

34-2 The first lists of requests made by Italians who have emigrated to Argentina for the transfer of their families have been issued; the lists contain approximately 1,800 requests. In accordance with the plan of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, each family which is to go will be transported free of charge from its place of residence to that of the head of the family. (Il Sole, Milan, 20 June 1953; Giornale d'Italia, Rome, 28 June 1953)

See also item: 34-33.

AUSTRALIA

34-3 It has been announced that 127,827 migrants entered Australia in 1952, and 80,370 left, leaving a net migration of 97,454, compared with 110,362 in 1951. Of these 1952 figures, 78,150 were males and 49,674 females. The total immigration included 64,107 British, 28,000 Italians, 15,418 Dutch, 6,985 Germans, 2,344 Greeks, 1,145 Yugoslavs and 959 Poles. 26,656 British left Australia, as did 1,024 Italians, 468 Dutch and 201 Greeks. The classification of migrants by occupations showed that 1,420 were craftsmen, 14,304 labourers, 10,204 agricultural workers, 9,381 operatives, 8,136 commercial and clerical workers. It is also indicated that 31,048 children and students entered Australia. (Keesing's Contemporary Archives, London, 9-16 May 1953)

34-4 Evening continuation classes in the English language for Italian immigrants are being conducted by the Australian Department of Public Instruction. These courses are given in accordance with a policy of many years' standing: instruction in English is obligatory for all

immigrants in Australia, irrespective of age, sex, or nationality. The classes are given free of charge, with, in general, twenty to thirty students of various nationalities in each. Textbooks are provided by the administration. There are 400 schools in Victoria, 13 in Bonegilla, 5 in Rushworth and about 80 in Melbourne; the total number of students attending such classes is 16,000 for the whole of Australia. Correspondence courses are also given to a total of about 10,000 persons, and lessons are broadcast by radio twice each week. (Il Globo, Rome, 20 May 1953)

34-5 The Prime Minister and the Minister for Immigration stressed recently that curtailment of migration to Australia in 1952 was a temporary measure and that the programme would be reviewed in the light of improved economic conditions. The latter also said that there was no limit to the number of British migrants who could be considered for assisted passage to Australia. However, assisted migrants must have nominators who could give the Australian authorities assurances that accommodations would be available to them for a reasonable time after their arrival. He added that migrants were going to Australia currently at the rate of about 80,000 a year from many different countries. Those from Britain represented about half this figure, and of the British arrivals, about one-half were settlers under the assisted passages scheme. Since World War II, about 720,000 persons have gone to Australia to settle permanently, including those who travelled independently of Government schemes; it has been officially estimated that the cost of providing capital goods and services needed by each migrant is about £A 1,800 (equivalent to about $4,000). The population of Australia totalled 8,752,000 at the end of 1952; it is estimated that the current figure is about 8,850,000, and by the end of 1953 or early in 1954, the population should reach 9,000,000. (New York Herald Tribune, 5 June 1953; Australian Weekly Review, New York, No. 53/23, 17 June 1953).

34-6 The Minister for Immigration, in a speech at Australia House in London, recently asked Australians at home to nominate more British migrants under the assisted passages scheme. He said that personal nominations had fallen off, and the present rate provided for between 13,000 and 14,000 immigrants a year. The present programme was for 40,000 Britons, of whom 20,000 would be under the assisted passages scheme, practically all requiring personal nominations. He added that there are many thousands of people in Britain who are eager to emigrate to Australia, but who cannot be given assisted passages because they have no personal friends or relatives in Australia to nominate them. (The Times, London, 13 June 1953)

34-7 It is expected that 20,000 Dutch will emigrate to Australia in 1953 and 1954. The cost of transportation for 9,500 of these emigrants will be paid jointly by the Governments of Australia and the Netherlands; the travel of the remaining migrants will be paid for by the Dutch Government. These decisions were made during a meeting held at The Hague between the Australian Immigration Minister and the Dutch authorities. During his stay in the Netherlands, the Australian Minister declared that a large programme of immigration, envisaging the entry of 100,000 foreign workers each year, is under study in Australia. (Algemeen Handelsblad, Amsterdam, 25 June 1953)

34-8 An Australian leader has stated that the Government must not encourage the French proposal to allow 700 Japanese to emigrate to New Caledonia. This appeared, he said, to be a preliminary move for the Japanese Government to distribute its surplus population in South Pacific areas; there could be no compromise on this proposal. He added that the Japanese Ambassador to Australia had declared that his Government favoured Japanese migration to Australia. (Australian News Summary, New York, No. 53/99, 25 May 1953)

See also item: 34-33; 34-39.

AUSTRIA

See item: 34-19; 34-52; 34-53.

AZORES

See item: 34-44.

BARBADOS

34-9 The Barbados Chamber of Commerce has held conversations with the Commissioner of Police and representatives of airlines and steamship companies with a view to simplifying immigration procedures. The police have already reduced to twelve the number of questions which immigrants must answer. (New Commonwealth, London, 11 May 1953)

See also item: 34-48.

BELGIAN CONGO

34-10 During the third session of the "Commission du Colonat" held in Brussels in May, the Minister for Colonies declared that the Belgian colonization policy will continue to be based on the principle of quality instead of mass immigration. He added that this policy did not hinder the increase of the European population in the Belgian Congo, which amounted to 17,000 persons in 1934, as compared with 80,000 in 1952; 60 to 76 per cent of the immigrants were Belgian citizens. The Minister added that it will be necessary to open new areas for colonization in order to avoid prejudicing the interests of the natives. He also summarized the policy of colonization in recalling the activities of the credit associations, farm-schools, facilities granted to settlers, etc. It has been decided to create a new category of "settler trainees", who, signed on a three years' contract, will be able to familiarize themselves with colonial activities and choose the area where they wish to settle; these facilities are already granted to agricultural settlers. In order to relieve the housing shortage, reception

centres will be built for these settlers. (La Libre Belgique, Brussels, 12 May 1953)

BELGIUM

34-11 The problems of population are quite different in the two neighbouring states of Belgium and the Netherlands. The Netherlands has 10,500,000 inhabitants, with a yearly increase of about 200,000 persons; Belgium has about 8,500,000 inhabitants with a much smaller increase than that of the other country. The Netherlands must seek a solution to the problem of over-population, while Belgium must seek one to the danger of under-population. Consequently, plans are being considered for the emigration of a part of the Dutch surplus population to Belgium within the frame of the Benelux understandings. (Stuttgarter Zeitung, Stuttgart, 22 May 1953)

34-12 Two groups of Italians summoned by the heads of their families who had already emigrated to Belgium were scheduled to join the latter during June 1953. (Il Sole, Milan, 8 June 1953)

34-13 It is announced that the Governments of Belgium and Luxembourg have ratified the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. The Convention, adopted in Geneva in July 1951, needs two more ratifications or accessions to enter into force; Denmark and Norway have already ratified the Convention. (United Nations Press Release L/293, 24 July 1953)

See also item: 34-19; 34-25; 34-51.

BOLIVIA

See item: 34-33.

BRAZIL

34-14 Fifty-six persons, representing 22 families, left Germany in June for Brazil to join the heads of the families. This programme, under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, will include two departures monthly. (ICEM Press Release No. 31, 9 June 1953)

34-15 Brazil is preparing to receive 100,000 immigrants in 1954 with the repeal of the system of immigration quotas. Under the new policy, the capacity to absorb immigrants appears to be the only limitation on the flow of immigrants to this Latin American country. (Diario de Noticias, Lisbon, 26 May 1953)

34-16 The Brazilian delegate to the Food and Agriculture Organization stated that the possibilities for absorption of Italian labour into Brazilian agriculture are enormous, in view of the fact that Brazil has much cultivable land which is not being worked; but such absorption is hindered especially by the latifundia system. Italians are well suited for migration to Brazil, particularly because of their superior adaptability to the tropical climate and their capacity to become assimilated into the local population (Il Globo, Rome, 27 June 1953; Il Sole, Milan, 27 June 1953)

34-17 Italian immigrants, dissatisfied with conditions in Brazil, and demanding that their Government pay their return to the homeland, recently stoned the Italian Consulate; several persons were injured. It was their third violent demonstration in 1953. The first demonstration occurred when ninety-five immigrants who were scheduled for repatriation staged a revolt on Flores Island when the sailing of their repatriation ship was cancelled without official explanation. (Diario de Noticias, Rio de Janeiro, 3 March 1953; The New York Times, 2 July 1953)

See also item: 34-33; 34-39.

CANADA

34-18 The Minister of Citizenship and Immigration has announced that the new Immigration Act and amendments to the Canadian Citizenship Act have been brought into force, effective 1 June 1953. Commenting on the legislation, he said that the new Immigration Act clarifies and simplifies procedures, and that the changes in the Citizenship Act had been made to bring citizenship provisions in line with the Immigration Act. Pointing out that more than 800,000 immigrants had come to Canada since the end of World War II, the Minister said that the new legislation does away with certain anomalies that had been brought to light during the continued movement of newcomers to Canada and standardizes the procedures in connexion with immigration and with the acquisition of Canadian citizenship. The Minister noted an increase in the number of immigrants becoming Canadian citizens. The new Statute includes provisions on deportation, protection of immigrants against various types of exploitation and the period of residence for acquisition of citizenship. (Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Canada, 9 June 1953)

34-19 The Department of Citizenship and Immigration has reported that 59,960 migrants entered Canada during the first five months of 1953. These included 728 Austrians, 565 Belgians, 18,745 British, 710 Chinese, 175 Czechs, 846 Danes, 8,707 Dutch, 402 Finns, 1,097 French, 11,061 Germans, 505 Greeks, 6,193 Italians, 168 Letts, 3,956 Americans, 430 Norwegians, 909 Poles, 168 Portuguese, 69 Roumanians, 93 Spaniards, 151 Swedes, 362 Swiss, 71 Syrians, and 693 Yugoslavs. This represents a decrease of 27 per cent in comparison with the same period of 1952. 24,727 adult males, 19,548 adult females and 15,685 children under 18 formed the total group. Of this group 32,670 were gainfully occupied; they included 9,282 employed in manufacturing, mechanical and construction trades, 7,955 in agriculture, 4,342 as domestic servants, 3,263 as professional workers, 2,371 as clerks, 2,439 as labourers, 1,243 in trades, 614 in transportation, and 135 in mines. 27,290 were not

gainfully occupied; these included 10,640 dependent wives and 14,705 dependent children. (Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Canada, June 1953)

34-20 The Department of Citizenship and Immigration, with the collaboration of the Provincial Ministry of Agriculture, has organized a series of short courses in agriculture for French-speaking families from Europe who have settled in the region of Quebec since World War II. These courses will acquaint the settlers with the farming methods and the professional and economic organizations in that region. (La Terre de Chez Nous, Canada, 18 March 1953)

34-21 Courses in professional training for immigrants, the first of their kind in Canada, were recently begun at a technical institute in Montreal; they are designed to help specialized workers and professionals to become adapted to the Canadian way of life. The President of the Canadian Society for Help to Refugees pointed out that many emigrants were lawyers or doctors in their native land, and that it is difficult for them to continue their profession in the new country. Persons with special qualifications, by following the training courses, can be trained as inspectors and supervisors. The courses include instruction in the French and English languages, as well as in sanitary regulations and systems of measurement; they also provide for professional training for young men wishing to prepare themselves for a trade. (The Labour Gazette, Canada, January 1953; Bollettino quindicinale dell'emigrazione, Milan, 25 April 1953)

34-22 At the request of the Canadian Government,,and with the approval of the United Kingdom Government, the chartered vessel "Sydney", belonging to the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, will make a series of three or four voyages from England to Canada beginning on 14 July 1953. The "Sydney" will carry 750 immigrants. (ICEM Press Release No. 30, 5 June 1953)

See also item: 34-33; 34-44.

CEYLON

34-23 The Deputy Minister for External Affairs for India has stated that the Indian community in Ceylon was gravely perturbed by changes being made in the immigration law. He maintained that the provisions of the amended law showed that they went against the assurances given to the Prime Minister of India by the Prime Minister of Ceylon in 1948. The number of persons affected by the amended bill is estimated to be between 10,000 and 15,000. (The Statesman, Calcutta, 10 April 1953)

See item 33-32.

CHILE

See item: 34-33; 34-39.

CHINA

See item: 34-19; 34-53.

COLOMBIA

See item: 34-33.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

See item: 34-19; 34-59.

DENMARK

See item: 34-13; 34-19; 34-51.

EGYPT

34-24 An agreement has been signed by the Egyptian Government and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to provide for the establishment of an agricultural development project in the Gaza strip and the northern coastal area of the Sinai Peninsula; this project is intended to provide a

livelihood for 50,000 of the 208,000 Palestinian refugees there. Completion will take at least four years and will cost $30,000,000 out of $200,000,000 approved in 1952 by the United Nations for a plan looking toward the integration of refugees resident in all Arab countries. The agreement is actually limited to a survey of the agricultural, and to a lesser extent, the industrial possibilities of the area; the survey will cost $500,000 and will take about one year. Subsequent agreements will be necessary to carry out the recommendations of the survey, such as roads, canals, wells and land reclamation and planting. Refugees from the Gaza camps will be employed, if possible, in the technical survey; during the construction of the projects they will be employed in large numbers as labourers. It is hoped that up to 50,000 of the refugees will ultimately accept temporary settlement as farmers, in order to enable their removal from United Nations relief rolls. (United Nations Press Release PAL/694, 1 July 1953; The New York Times, 1 July 1953)

ERITREA

See item: 34-33.

FINLAND

See item: 34-19.

FRANCE

34-25 The latest statistics submitted by the French National Immigration Office as regards the migrants who have entered France and found employment through the Office during the first five months of 1953 are as follows:7,574 permanent migrants, 18,201 seasonal. These included 91 permanent, 4,596 seasonal Belgians; 71 Dutch; 361 Germans; 5,752 permanent, 13,605 seasonal Italians; 211 Portuguese; 707 Spaniards; 91 Swiss; 54 displaced persons; and 236 of other nationalities. Of the

total, 3,231 were employed in agriculture as permanent farmers, and 18,053 as seasonal farmers; 384 as miners; 463 as industrial workers; 2,098 as construction workers; 882 as domestics; 516 were employed in other types of permanent employment, and 148 in other types of seasonal employment. Among these migrants, 7,481 came without their families; 93 came with their families, and 745 formed groups who came to join the heads of the families. (Travailleurs étrangers en France, Bulletin de la Section d'information pour la main-d'oeuvre étrangère, No. 25, April-May-June 1953)

34-26 A report and a resolution concerning migration to the territories of the "Union Française" were adopted in April by the Economic Council of the "Union Française". The first part of the report studies internal migration; the second part the principles to determine a planning of European migration to overseas territories: Africa (except North Africa), Madagascar, Reunion, French Guiana, French Antilles, New Caledonia and Oceania. The report points out that in planning European migration, the differentiation between migration of foremen and skilled workers and migration of agricultural workers must be taken into consideration. The first category of migrants will have to be considered in accordance with the development of a new plan for the professional training of natives; the second category in accordance with the climate of these countries, with the exception of Madagascar and New Caledonia. The planning of agricultural settlements will encounter great difficulties, since, the suitable land being already under cultivation, it will be necessary to transform the tropical soils into fertile land by irrigation and other means. The report concludes that mass immigration will call for further studies, including a search for soil which is suitable and available to the immigrants as well as to the natives; technical and medical selection of migrants;

integration of settlers in keeping with the interests of the inhabitants, e.g., in the frame of common co-operatives; and the creation of community-schools specially for professional training. Thus, it is stated that financing of these settlements cannot be taken over by the immigration countries, but may be secured by long-term loans. (Marchés Coloniaux du Monde, Paris, 9 May 1953)

34-27 The National Immigration Office at Milan has been requested to recruit two hundred Italian specialized workers, particularly adjusters, countersinkers, shapers and drillers, for employment in a French automobile manufacturing plant. (Il Sole, Milan, 16 June 1953)

34-28 Clandestine emigration of Italian workers into France continues, although the Italian authorities have issued warnings against such ventures, and the French authorities have recently taken severe measures to prevent them. (Italiani nel Mondo, Rome, 10 May 1953)

See also item: 34-8; 34-19; 34-51; 34-52; 34-59.

FRENCH ANTILLES

See item: 34-26.

FRENCH GUIANA

See item: 34-26.

GERMANY

See item: 34-3; 34-14; 34-19; 34-25; 34-34; 34-36; 34-46; 34-51; 34-52; 34-53; 34-59.

GREECE

See item: 34-3; 34-19; 34-53.

GUAM

34-29 It is reported that the surplus of skilled workers in the Palau Islands District has been partially relieved by a movement of workers to Guam. (United Nations Document No. T/1055)

HUNGARY

See item: 34-59;

INDIA

34-30 The Minister for Rehabilitation recently disclosed in the State Assembly that about 49,000 displaced families from East Pakistan have so far been rehabilitated in West Bengal. The Minister added that the State Government has acquired more than 34,000 acres of land for resettling displaced persons, and that the Central Ministry of Rehabilitation had sanctioned Rs.400,000 for the construction of single-roomed houses in Calcutta for needy displaced persons from East Pakistan. (India News, London, 2 May 1953)

34-31 The Minister for Rehabilitation told the Press that nearly all of the one million refugees who migrated to India from West Pakistan after partition had been rehabilitated. 500,000 refugees had been settled on the land, about 200,000 provided with employment through employment exchanges, and loans had been made to 170,000 people. The Government also provided vocational and technical training to about 65,000 people, and about 10,000 families were living on doles. The Minister said that about 30,000 families now remained to be settled, provision for which had been made in the 1953 budget. (India News, London, 6 June 1953)

34-32 The Prime Minister has informed the House of the People that two pilot schemes had been prepared by the Government of Malaya for the settlement of Indian labourers and that in three out of the nine States of Malaya, some progress had already been made. The Minister said that this was the beginning of a Five Year Plan. He pointed out that an area of more than 3,700 acres of cultivated paddy land had been set aside for the scheme, and the settlers would enjoy absolute proprietorship, subject to the condition that the grantee would not sell the land to non-Indians. The Prime Minister added that a considerable part of the cost of settlement would come out of an Indian emigration fund. This fund, which was also for the purpose of repatriation and for providing relief to aged and destitute Indian labourers, will be discontinued and the resources divided between Singapore and Malaya in the proportion of one to thirteen. Replying to a question, the Prime Minister stated that at the present moment, Indians have normal citizenship rights in Malaya, but as the situation develops, they will have to choose full rights there or full rights elsewhere. (The Statesman, Calcutta, 6 May 1953)

See also item: 34-23; 34-37.

INDONESIA

See item: 34-38; 34-39.

ITALIAN SOMALILAND

See item: 34-33.

ITALY

34-33 The Istituto Centrale di Statistica has reported the volume of Italian overseas migration for 1952 as follows: Canada, 19,207; United States, 7,609; Central America, 260; Argentina, 33,334; Bolivia, 11; Brazil, 16,942; Chile, 1,167; Colombia, 96; Peru, 227; Venezuela, 19,683; Uruguay, 2,154; other American countries, 51;

Eritrea, 167; Italian Somaliland, 174; Kenya, 344; other African countries, 908; countries of Asia, 75; Australia, 27,089; other countries of Oceania, 2; and continental countries of the Mediterranean basin, 6,541. The total figure is 136,221. During the same period, 25,697 Italians returned to Italy. Of these, 7,975 came from Argentina, 1,421 from Brazil, 3,831 from Venezuela, 2,466 from the United States, 1,114 from Australia, 444 from Canada, and 281 from Uruguay. (Bollettino quindicinale dell'emigrazione, Milan, 25 May 1953)

34-34 Agreements relating to social security and to the exchange of apprentices have been reached by the Governments of Italy and Germany. These agreements guarantee certain benefits to workers of both countries, such as the possibility of combining work completed in both countries for purposes of eligibility for social security; assistance to members of the family remaining in the native land; and the right to unemployment benefits in the case of return to the native land. (Italiani nel Mondo, Rome, 10 May 1953)

34-35 A draft law concerned with the reform of Italian emigration services recently received the sanction of the Senate; it was presented on 14 October 1952 by the President of the Council and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of Labour and Social Security and by the Minister Ad Interim of the Treasury. The law is concerned in part with the creation of a special category of emigration attachés who would study the opportunities for ~~emigration~~ emigration to foreign countries with a view to finding new migration outlets abroad for Italian labour. (Italiani nel Mondo, Rome, 10 May 1953)

See also item: 34-2; 34-3; 34-4; 34-12; 34-16; 34-17; 34-19; 34-25; 34-27; 34-28; 34-45; 34-52; 34-53; 34-58; 34-59.

JAPAN

See item: 34-8.

KENYA

34-36 During a meeting of white settlers a proposal was made that German peasants without land be brought to Kenya as settlers. This suggestion raised again the whole issue of the white reserve of 12,000 square miles, variously estimated as making up one-third to one-half of the land genuinely worth cultivating or ranching in Kenya. The native African groups see in the proposal to bring in German peasants a policy of keeping the native African smallholders out of the white reserve. However, the proposal to import Germans merely emphasized that the 4,000 whites and their families (a total of about 20,000 persons) already settled there cannot farm all the 12,000 square miles reserved for them. (The New York Times, 21 June 1953)

See also item: 34-33.

LUXEMBOURG

See item: 34-13.

MADAGASCAR

See item: 34-26; 34-39.

MALAYA

34-37 It has been officially announced that a new Malayan immigration law, which came into force on 1 August 1953, will end unrestricted entry of Commonwealth citizens, including Indians, into the country. Under the law only Federal citizens and British subjects born or naturalized in Malaya or who have been continuously resident there for seven out of the last ten years would henceforth have the inalienable right of entry. The Immigration Controller has indicated that others would need either a visitor's pass, an entry visa, or a re-entry permit in order to enter. Under the new law, newcomers not authorized for permanent stay would be liable to

repatriation if they take up employment locally without permission. The Controller warned Indians intending to travel to Malaya to assess their position accurately either from the British agent or the Indian immigration authorities. The ban against unrestricted entry of newcomers would not operate against the wives and children of the present residents. (The Statesman, Calcutta, 27 April 1953)

See also item: 34-32.

MEXICO

See item: 34-56.

NETHERLANDS

34-38 The 50,000 emigrants leaving the Netherlands each year represent about one-half of the annual population increase of the country, according to the Secretary of the Central Emigration Bureau. The annual increase in the Dutch population results both from a natural increase and the return of repatriates from Indonesia. The large majority of those who emigrate are farmers. The official warned that the emigration of so many young, active members of the community each year constituted a serious loss to the country. (De Telegraaf, Amsterdam, 22 May 1953)

34-39 A world-wide review of emigration opportunities for citizens of the Netherlands shows the following picture: openings in New Zealand are shrinking, although some demand exists for skilled metal and construction workers. Only 3,000 Dutch settlers will go to New Zealand this year, as compared with 5,000 in 1952 (total immigration to New Zealand in 1952 was 23,000). Conditions in Australia, according to her Minister at The Hague, have much improved lately as far as Dutch immigration is concerned. Jobs are more plentiful, even for unskilled labour, and there is hardly any unemployment among Dutch settlers now in Australia. Western Australia is considered particularly promising. Chile offers opportunities for 4,000 Dutch immigrants on projects directed,

among other goals, towards the establishment of a hotel industry. Efforts to find new homes for Dutch residents of Indonesia have developed possibilities in Brazil and New Caledonia, while a survey of the New Hebrides produced negative results. The Dutch High Commissioner planned to send a representative to Madagascar in July to explore settlement prospects there. (Nieuwe ~~Rotterdamsch~~ Rotterdamsche Courant, Rotterdam, 28 May 1953; De Telegraaf, Amsterdam, 28 May 1953)

34-40 The Netherlands Government has approached the United States with an urgent request that the annual immigration quota for the Netherlands be set at no lower than 20,000. (De Telegraaf, Amsterdam, 28 May 1953)

See also item: 34-3; 34-7; 34-11; 34-19; 34-25; 34-41; 34-51; 34-52; 34-53.

NEW CALEDONIA

See item: 34-8; 34-26; 34-39.

NEW HEBRIDES

See item: 34-39.

NEW ZEALAND

34-41 New Zealand can expect about 17,000 new settlers in 1953; some 13,000 of them are expected to come from the United Kingdom. Of the overall total, 5,000 immigrants from the United Kingdom and 1,500 from the Netherlands will immigrate under Government-assisted schemes. As many British settlers will come to New Zealand as transportation facilities and accommodations permit. Emphasis is now being placed on the immigration of skilled workers. (News from New Zealand, Washington D C., Vol. 8, No. 3, March 1953)

See also item: 34-39.

NORWAY

34-42 It was announced that the Norwegian Parliament has voted a new appropriation of 100,000 kroner (about $14,050) to the United Nations Refugee Emergency Fund. This is the second contribution from the Norwegian Government. With the two government contributions and the sum given by the Norwegian public, Norway will have donated almost $100,000 to the Fund. (United Nations Press Release REF/35, 7 July 1953)

See also item: 34-13; 34-19.

PAKISTAN

See item: 34-30; 34-31.

PERU

See item: 34-33.

PHILIPPINES

34-43 The Philippine Congress has modified its 1940 immigration law, prescribing severe penalties for those smuggling aliens into the Philippines, hiding or giving shelter to persons who have entered illegally, or aiding a third person to commit the above acts. Penalties are also prescribed for aliens who succeed in entering the country through false or incomplete declarations. A nation-wide screening of aliens has been launched to detect aliens already residing illegally in the Philippines. (Philippines Free Press, Manila, 25 April 1953; Bollettino quindicinale dell'emigrazione, Milan, 25 April 1953)

POLAND

See item: 34-3; 34-19; 34-53; 34-59.

PORTUGAL

34-44 A Canadian immigration commission sent to Portugal to issue visas for emigrants from this country and her colonies has just concluded its work for 1953. A total of 192 citizens from the metropolis and the Azores will embark for Canada shortly; most of them are farm workers. No additional Canadian visas will be issued this year to Portuguese immigrants. (Diario de Noticias, Lisbon, 9 May 1953)

See also item: 34-19; 34-25.

REUNION

See item: 34-26.

ROUMANIA

See item: 34-19.

SINGAPORE

See item: 34-32.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

34-45 It has been announced that in compliance with plans made by the Rhodesia Tobacco Association to secure European farmers capable of working for themselves, in order to improve the yield per acre and quality of production among tobacco farmers and ease an acute shortage in African farm labour, the first four Italian farming families are expected to arrive by July 1953. These immigrants, whose passages are being paid by the Government, will probably start their life as mixed-farming employees on a Marandellas estate, graduate to being leaseholders working leased lands, and finally work their own farms. If this scheme is successful, and if the Italians react well to the agricultural and climatic conditions,

it is probable that more emigrants from Southern Europe will be encouraged to settle and farm small holdings in such areas as the Sabi Valley, where the director of the Sabi Experimental Scheme said he wishes also to see British farmers and others settling. (Manchester Guardian, Manchester, 25 May 1953)

SPAIN

See item: 34-19; 34-25; 34-59.

SWEDEN

See item: 34-19; 34-51.

SWITZERLAND

34-46 Efforts of the Swiss Government to recruit German agricultural workers for temporary work on farms in Eastern Switzerland have been generally unsuccessful. It had been expected that a limited number of refugee farmers from the East Zone of Germany could be brought to Switzerland through the good offices of the Ministry of Labour of West Germany. However, an investigation has revealed that the refugees who registered with the Ministry as engaged in agriculture are former owners of large estates or small farmers with families and therefore unsuitable, either because of the type of work they would be required to perform, or because of their unwillingness to leave their families. (Die Tat, Zurich, 26 May 1953)

34-47 At a press conference a spokesman of the Swiss Government revealed that several hundred refugees who had found shelter in Switzerland emigrated during 1952. On the other hand, the Government, jointly with a private organization, is actively supporting the work of the Swiss Refugee Centre, which cares for new arrivals and those who cannot emigrate because of physical or mental handicaps. The Centre is launching a nation-wide drive

for funds through the sale of special stamps, special wrapping paper and a voluntary levy on postal money orders. (St. Galler Tageblatt, St. Gallen, Switzerland, 10 June 1953)

See also item: 34-19; 34-25; 34-51; 34-52.

SYRIA

See item: 34-19

TRINIDAD

34-48 A final agreement on a British Caribbean Federation, reached at London in May 1953, included a compromise on migration from overcrowded Barbados to Trinidad. It has been proposed that the Federal Government alone should legislate on such movements, but that unit Governments could legislate on other matters, such as hygiene, which might in fact control migration. It is expected that a period of experiment will be necessary to determine whether this proposal is feasible. (Manchester Guardian, Manchester, 12 May 1953)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

34-49 For the first four months of 1953, the number of European immigrants totalled 5,573, while there were 3,016 emigrants. During the first four months of 1952, there were 6,495 European immigrants and 4,173 emigrants. Non-European immigrants during the first four months of 1953 totalled 293 as against 46 emigrants. (South Africa Reports, New York, 2 July 1953)

34-50 The head of the South African Railways Commission, which visited the United Kingdom and European countries to find about 200 mechanical engineers, electricians, signal fitters and other trained personnel for the South African railways, said on arrival that his mission had proven successful in all the countries visited and that they were bringing in a good type of man who is keen to settle in South Africa. He added that he hoped to be near the target figure when all contracts are signed. The initial selection from the hundreds of applicants was made by the labour authorities in the countries concerned; this was followed by interviews with members of the Commission. (South Africa Reports, New York, 26 March 1953)

34-51 The Director of Technical Services of the Union Department of Agriculture planned to visit the United Kingdom to arrange for the recruiting of foreign experts and specialists in various branches of agricultural science for which South African universities do not cater. It is hoped that about 300 experts and specialists will be appointed during the next two years. After considering preliminary applications at the Office of the High Commissioner in London, the Director planned to hold discussions with applicants in the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Germany and Sweden, and possibly also Switzerland and France. (South Africa Reports, New York, 21 May 1953)

UNITED KINGDOM

34-52 According to data recently reported by the British Ministry of Labour, the total number of individual work authorizations issued in 1952 to foreign labourers is less than that for 1951 (32,632 as against 36,570). This drop is principally due to the smaller number of foreigners who came to work as domestic servants and as industrial and commercial labourers; 18,960 of the former category arrived in 1952, as against 20,474 in 1951; 5,589 of the latter category arrived in 1952, as against 8,453 in 1951. A slight increase occurred in the number of those employed as helpers in clinics and hospitals and in the number of authorizations granted to nurses. Nationalities represented among the total number of immigrants were: German (7,921); Swiss (4,416); Italian (4,410); French (3,491); Dutch (2,614); and Austrian (2,058); the remaining number was composed of 14 other nationalities. (Bollettino quindicinale dell'emigrazione, Milan, 10 July 1953)

See also items: 34-3; 34-5; 34-6; 34-19; 34-22; 34-37; 34-41; 34-45; 34-50; 34-51.

UNITED STATES

34-53 The Congress has adopted a bill to admit for permanent residence up to a maximum of 214,000 refugees, orphans and certain close relatives of United States citizens and aliens admitted for permanent residence. The bill provides for the following groups and allocations: 55,000 German expellees; 35,000 escapees living in Western Germany, Berlin and Austria; 10,000 escapees living in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization nations; 2,000 Polish ex-soldiers; 45,000 Italian

refugees; 15,000 Italians with relatives in the United States; 15,000 Greek refugees; 2,000 Greeks with relatives in the United States; 15,000 Netherlands refugees; 2,000 Dutch with relatives in the United States; 2,000 non-Asiatic refugees from the Far East; 3,000 Asiatic Far East refugees; 2,000 Chinese from Formosa; 2,000 Arab refugees; 4,000 orphans; 5,000 adjustments of refugee status. (Congressional Record, Volume 99, No. 145, Washington, D.C., 31 July 1953)

34-54 The President has signed a bill for the admission to the United States of 500 orphans under 10 years of age adopted by United States citizens or members of the armed forces while abroad. The law requires that the children be lawfully adopted by the United States citizens, be eligible for immigrant visas and meet other requirements of the Immigration and Nationality Act. (The New York Times, 30 July 1953)

34-55 A bill has been introduced into the Congress to recodify the United States immigration and naturalization laws to replace the present legislation which was adopted in 1952. The bill is intended to change at least ten of the provisions of the present law, particularly the working of the national origins quota system for the entry of aliens of various nationalities, comprising generally one-sixth of one per cent of the number of inhabitants in the continental United States in 1920 and which allows the entry of some 154,000 aliens each year. There are large unused quotas of some countries while other countries find their allotments run out too soon; the new programme would "pool" unused quotas and distribute them among those countries in which demand was in excess of supply. Other provisions of the new bill include: (i) Increasing to 251,000 the number of aliens who can enter the United States each year, including 5,000 orphans certified for proper adoption and abandoned children of American soldiers who fathered them while in foreign service. The total immigration figure of the bill would represent an increase of about 96,000 over present allowances and the new figure would be based on the United States population of 1950 rather than that of 1920. (ii) The handling of

alien entry would be placed in the hands of a single agency that would operate independently. (iii) Adequate appeal and review procedures would be provided and the final power to approve or reject applications for visas would be taken from the consular officers of the State Department. (iv) Contradictory and inequitable standards of justice applied to alien residents of the United States and such severe penalties as, for example, deportation, which may be applied for minor infractions of law, would be remedied. (v) Deportation of aliens for actions occurring up to forty years in the past would be barred under a statute of limitations of ten years. (vi) National security against the entry of aliens who might be subversive or otherwise objectionable would be realized through orderly processes. (vii) Discriminations between native-born and naturalized citizens would be halted. (viii) The many grounds for not only the revocation of citizenship acquired by naturalization but for deprivation of citizenship acquired by birth would be remedied. The sponsors of the bill also indicate that it would wipe out the remaining discriminations in the present law's allowances for entries of immigrants from Asiatic areas. (The New York Times, 4 August 1953)

34-56 According to figures compiled by "The New York Times" from official sources, officers of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service in the three Mexican border districts caught 93,883 illegal aliens during May 1953. This represented about a seven per cent increase over the high record of April, when 87,416 were apprehended, and approached twice the total of 50,733 apprehended in May 1952. The total represented a probable aggregate of upwards of 200,000 illegal entries across the thinly patrolled 1,600-mile boundary during the month. The May apprehensions brought the total so far in 1953 to about 386,000 as compared with about 215,500 for the corresponding period in 1952. The five-month 1953 aggregate is comparable to the total for the entire year of 1949. Those caught are too numerous to prosecute under the immigration laws, and therefore

entrants are hauled back across the border in Immigration Service buses; they often cross the border again the same day. Many of those who get through undetected filter back to Mexico after the crops are in; thousands of others, however, spread out all over the United States and stay there. Officials of Imperial County, on the California-Mexico boundary, estimated in May that health, welfare and other social costs of the "wetback" traffic to the County totalled between $200,000 and $500,000 a year. The main causes of the illegal entries are unemployment in Mexico, the disparity in economic standards between Mexico and the United States, and the desire of many Southwestern farmers for cheap labour, who are not penalized for employing the illegal entrants. A possible factor in the recent burgeoning of the illegal traffic is the fact that the Rio Grande has been dry in many places. A probably more important factor, of which there has been increasing evidence in recent months, is organized smuggling and entrepreneurs who will facilitate illegal entries for fees reportedly ranging from $100 to $2,000 and covering assistance ranging from transportation to forged documents. (The New York Times, 14 June 1953)

34-57 A grant of $5,000 has been given to the New York University Post-Graduate Medical School to be applied to a loan fund for assisting immigrant physicians enrolled in the course in comprehensive medicine, preparatory to taking license examinations to practice in the United States. Thirty-six students from fourteen countries are taking the course. (The New York Times, 11 June 1953)

See also item: 34-19; 34-33; 34-39.

URUGUAY

34-58 From the beginning of the Nineteenth Century, Italian migration to Uruguay has been marked by a small, continuing flow of persons who have been assimilated into the Uruguayan culture, many of whom become Uruguayan citizens, and not by the movement of large numbers

of persons during a short period of time, followed by lapses in migration. From 1945 to early 1953, approximately 20,000 to 25,000 Italians emigrated to Uruguay. (Il Quotidiano, Rome, 3 May 1953)

See also item: 34-33.

VENEZUELA

34-59 The National Agrarian Institute reports that during the period 1 July 1949 to 30 September 1952, a total of 18,197 immigrants entered Venezuela; of these, 3,255 were farmers, 3,267 artisans, 1,669 mechanics and electricians, 1,036 specialized workers, 3,335 of other professions; there were 2,865 women, 1,023 school children and 1,721 children below 7 years of age. In all there were 13,550 men and 4,647 women, of whom 40 per cent found employment in the capital, the rest in the interior regions. The total immigration by nationality is as follows: 567 Czechs; 18 Frenchmen; 948 Germans; 717 Hungarians; 3,862 Italians; 492 Poles; 4,342 Spaniards; 846 Yugoslavs; 1,286 of other nationalities; and 84 stateless persons. (Bollettino quindicinale dell'emigrazione, Milan, 10 June 1953)

See also item: 34-33

YUGOSLAVIA

See item: 34-3; 34-19; 34-59.

ZANZIBAR

34-60 The Legislative Council recently adopted a new immigration control measure. Its effect is to amend the existing legislation, in that it will apply to all classes of Africans except those who are natives of the Protectorate. The new measure will allow the Government to control immigration of persons whose presence might be undesirable. (New Commonwealth, London, 25 May 1953)